



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).



*Published to advance the Science of cold-blooded vertebrates*

## A YELLOW PERCH PROBLEM

Near the village of Rensselaerville, New York, about thirty miles southwest of Albany, two ponds are located. The smaller of the two is the higher, the overflow of this pond communicating with the lower pond by a small stream which is practically dry in hot weather. The water in this stream comes from the small pond over a dam of perhaps ten or twelve feet high. To my knowledge, fish inhabiting the two ponds are as follows: Small pond,—Perch, Pickerel, Sunfish; Large pond,—Perch, Pickerel and a few Black Bass.

In the four or five years I have gone to this locality, I have invariably caught very small Perch in the large pond and large ones in the small pond. In fact, with one exception, I have never caught anything over six or seven inches long in the large pond, and never caught anything as small as this in the small pond. I am, therefore, rather interested in the peculiar conditions which bring about this growth of the species. Can anyone throw some light on the subject?

G. R. PARKER,  
*Garden City, N. Y.*

---

## NOTES ON MARINE FISHES OF NEW YORK.

Since the publication of *Fishes of the Vicinity of New York City, 1918*, American Museum of Natural